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1910.1030(a); (g)(2)(i); (g)(2)(vii); (b)

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ABSTRACT

This interpretation letter address the applicability of the Department of Energy (DOE) prescribed Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1030, which covers bloodborne pathogens, to DOE and DOE contractor Security Police Officers. The DOE interprets that the cited standard and the training requirements of that standard do apply to Security Police Officers within the DOE.

INTERPRETATION

29 CFR 1910.1030(a); (g)(2)(i); (g)(2)(vii); (b)

This interpretation is in response to a request regarding the applicability of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulation 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1030 training requirements for DOE's Security Police Officers (SPOs). Specifically the requestor asked; "Since DOE Security Police Officers are required to take first aid training, are they required to take bloodborne pathogen training? If so, what should the training entail?"

OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.1030(a) applies to all occupations where employees come in contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials while performing their duties. SPOs are covered by all provisions of the standard since their duties may require that they come in contact with blood and other infectious materials.

OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.1030(g)(2) requires that all employees with potential occupational exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials receive initial and annual training on the hazards associated with these materials and protective measures that minimize the risk of occupational exposure. The training must be tailored to the background and responsibilities of the employees, in this case SPOs, and the categories of information listed in OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.1030(g)(2)(vii) must be covered at a minimum.